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INCOME OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.: 1947

About one out of every three families in the Washington (D. C.) Metropolitan District had money income of \$5,000 or more in 1947, according to the results of a survey released today by J. C. Capt, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. One-half of all families had incomes of \$4,200 or more and the same proportion of individuals not in families had incomes of \$2,300 or more.

The average income of families was considerably lower in the city of Washington, D. C., $\underline{\textbf{nen}}$ it was in the suburbs of the metropolitan district. The median (average) income of families was about \$3,800 in the city of Washington, D. C., as compared with \$4,600 in the remainder of the metropolitan district. On the other hand, individuals not in families had about the same average income in the city and in the remainder of **the** metropolitan district.

The estimates of 1947 income in the Washington (D. C.) Metropolitan District presented in this report are based on data obtained in a sample survey conducted for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission by the Bureau of the Census in February and March, 1948. Additional funds to extend the scope of the survey were provided by the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they are **subject to sampling** variability. The smaller figures, as well as small differences between f'igures, should be used with particular care, as explained in the section on reliability of estimates. Nevertheless, the relationships revealed by the data should be useful for analytical purposes.

In the two following sections, some of these relationships are described. The first section deals with the incomes of families and of indiiduals not in families. The unit of analysis .ere is the family (or the individual not a member of any family), and the combined incomes of all members of each family are treated as a single amount. In the second section, the unit of analysis is the person 14 years old and over, and each person is tabulated according to the amount of his own income, regardless of the amount of his family's income. Unless otherwise specified, the statements in these two sections refer to the entire metropolitan district.

INCOME OF FAMILIES AND OF INDIVIDUALS NOT IN FAMILIES'

Size of family.--There was considerable variation in average family income with size of family. Family income varied from \$3,7002 for families of two persons to \$4,600 or more for families of four or more persons (table 1). Husband-and-wife families of two persons had somewhat higher incomes than other families of two persons. The median income of individuals not in families (\$2,300) was 'slightly more than half that of all families (\$4,200).

Color. -- In the case both of families and of individuals not in families, the median total money income of whites was about twice that of nonwhites. The median income of white families was \$4,600 as compared with \$2,600 for nonwhites, and the median income of white individuals not in families was \$2,500 as compared with \$1,400 for nonwhites (table 2). Approximately 44 percent of white families and 9 percent of nonwhite families had incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas

2 The figures cited in the text are rounded to hundreds of dollars.

¹ The definition of family used in this series of reports and in Series P-20, No. 17, is different from that used in the 1940 census reports. A family is defined here as a group of two or more persons related to each other and living together; all such persons living together are regarded as one family. The term "individual" is used to refer to a person living alone or with persons none of whom is related to him. See section entitled "Definitions of terms and explanations."

8 percent of the white families and 30 percent of the nonwhite families had incomes under \$2,000. About three-tenths of the white individuals not in families and three-fourths of the nonwhite had incomes of less than 32,000.

Numberofearners in family.—Although earners other than the chief breadwinner in a family are often only part-time workers, they have an important influence upon the economic level of the family; The median total money income Or families having one earner was \$3,700, which was about \$400 below the median for all families, but the median for families with two earners was \$4,600, and that for families with three or more earners was \$6,400 (table 3). The relatively small number of families with no earners in 1947 had a median income of \$1,100.

Source of earnings. --Families having earnings from the armed forces (with or without earnings from other sources) or from both civilian government and private employment had, the highest median total money income, \$5,400 and \$5,200, respectively (table 4). Many of the families in these groups were multlearner families. On the other hand; the median income of families whose entire earnings oame from a single civilian source was considerably lower, about \$4,300 for those with earnings from civilian government only and \$3,700 ror those with earnings from private employment only (including self-employment).

The median income of individuals not in families having income from civilian government only (\$2,700) was much higher, on the average, than that of individuals not in families having earnings from private employment only (\$1,900).

Numberofchildren under 1&--The median total money income of families having' two or three children under 18 years of age was \$4,400 (table 5). This was only slightly higher than that of families having no children or one child (about \$4,100), but considerably higher than that of families having four or more children (\$3,600).

Tenure.—The incomes of home owners were much higher, on the average, than those of tenants. The median total money income of families and individuals who owned their homes Was \$4,700 as compared with \$3,000 for tenants (table 6). Among the tenant group, however, primary tenants (those renting homes or apartments) averaged \$3,600, whereas other tenants (those living as lodgers, boarders, hotel residents, etc.) averaged only \$2,100. The last group was composed largely of individuals not in families, in contrast with the owners and primary tenants who were mainly families. Among families alone, the

median Income of owners was 35,000, the median for primary tenants was 94,000, and the median for the relatively small group of families residing as "other" tenants was \$2,400.

Rent .-- The median monthly contract rent paid by all' primary tenant families and individuals in February and March, 1948, was \$53 (table 7). The median monthly rent paid by these families and individuals varied, although not proportionally, with Income, rising from about \$38 for those with,, total money incomes of less than \$1,000 to about \$73 for those with incomes of \$7,500 and over: Although' the incomes of the families and individuals in the \$6,000 to \$7,499Income class were about 50 percent greater, on the average, than those of families and individuals in the \$4,000 to \$4,999 income class, the median monthly rent paid by the former was only slightly greater. The rent paid by primary tenant families and individuals with total money incomes of about \$2,000 constituted roughly onefourth of their income on the average, but the rent paid was only about one-eighth of total money income for those-receiving \$6.000 and over. There were great differences in the incomes of primary families and individuals paying the same rent. For example, of those paying from \$50 to \$59 per month, about 3 out of 10 had total money incomes of less than \$3,000 and about the same proportion had total money incomes of \$5,000 or more.

Number of persons per room.-Primary families and **individuals** living under the most **crowded** conditions tended to have lower incomes than those enjoying more living **space** per person.. Among those living in **dwelling units in** which there were 0.50 or less persons per room (or, in other words, two or more rooms per person), the median income was **\$3,600**, and among those **with** 0.51 to 1.50 persons per room it was \$4,100, whereas among those with 1.51 or more **persons** per room it was only **\$3,200** (table 8).

When individuals not in families are **excluded,** and the analysis is restricted to families, the relationship between income and living space becomes even more striking. The primary families with 0.50 or less persons per room had a **median** Income of \$4,500 and those with 0.51 to 1.50 persons per room had a median income of \$4,300, as compared with a median of **\$3,300** for those with 1.51 or more.

Condition of dwelling unit.—As would be expected, there was a marked relationship between income and condition of dwelling unit. **Primar** families and individuals living in homes in goo condition or in **need** of only minor repairs had L

nedian income of \$4,100, which was twice as great as the median of \$2,100 for those living in homes which needed major repairs. Presence or absence of toilet facilities was also strongly correlated with income (table 9).

Wages and salaries of primary families and individuals. -- Comparisons with 1939 income distributions obtained in the 1940 census must be restricted to wages and salaries of primary families and individuals. Tables 10 and 11 show the proportions of primary families and individuals which had and did not have money wage or salary income in 1939 and 1947, and the distributions by level of wage or salary income for those having such income. It was possible to classify the families and individuals according to whether or not they had other income, so that the relatively large group of families and individuals for whom wage or salary income was equivalent to total income can be identified.

The median wages and salaries of all primary families and individuals in 1947 (\$3,900) were about twice as high as in 1939 (\$2,000). Primary families and individuals without nonwage income showed a similar trend in their income during this period, from \$2,000 in 1939 to \$4,100 in 1947, whereas those with nonwage income inreased their wages and salaries by about 60 percent, from \$2,000 in 1939 to \$3,300 in 1947 (table 10). The latter group, primary families and individuals with nonwage income, may also have doubled their total incomes during this period, but this fact would not necessarily be evident in a wage or salary distribution.

The disparity in the wages and salaries of owners as compared with tenants decreased between 1939 and 1947. In 1939 the median wages and salaries of primary families and individuals who were tenants (\$1,800) were 69 percent those of owners (\$2,500), whereas in 1947 the median wages and salaries of tenants (\$3,600) were 82 percent those of owners (\$4,400). If the comparison is restricted to primary families and individuals without nonwage income, the same relationships are apparent (table 11).

Although the median wages and salaries of primary tenant families and individuals doubled between 1939 and 1947, the median contract rent paid by these families and individuals increased by only 29 percent (table 12). The median rent paid by primary tenant families and individuals having less than \$3,000 of wages and salaries increased, whereas the median rent paid by primary tenant families and individuals having 5,000 or more of wages and salaries decreased stween 1939 and 1947. On the average, primary amilies and individuals paid a much smaller share of their wages and salaries for rent in

1947 than in 1939. The share of wages and salaries paid by primary families and individuals for rent decreased, on the average, from one-fourth in 1939 to one-sixth in 1947.

Characteristics of families and individuals in each broad income class. -- Tables 13 and 13a show percent distributions by selected characteristics of families and individuals in three broad income classes (under \$2,000, \$2,000 to \$4,999, and \$5,000 and over).

Although individuals not in families constituted 29 percent of all families and individuals, about 57 percent of families and individuals having total money incomes under \$2,000 were individuals and only 6 percent of those having total money incomes of \$5,000 and over were individuals (table 13). The tendency for family income to increase with family size is indicated by the fact that while families of four or more persons constituted about 38 percent of all families, they constituted only 24 percent of those having incomes under \$2,000 and 48 percent of those with incomes of \$5,000 and over (table 13a). Over one-fifth of the families with incomes of \$5,000 or more had five or more persons.

There was a considerable difference in the proportions of white and nonwhite families and individuals at different income levels. Although 21 percent of all families and individuals were nonwhite, about 46 percent of those having incomes under \$2,000 were nonwhite, whereas only 5 percent of those with incomes of \$5,000 and over were nonwhite.

There was also a considerable difference in the number of earners in families at different income levels. About 42 percent of all families had two or more earners. In contrast with this, 55 percent of families having incomes of \$5,000 or more had two or more earners, whereas only 19 percent of those having incomes of less than \$2,000 had this number of earners.

Most families and individuals with incomes under \$2,000 had earnings from private employment only. In contrast, only one-third of the families and individuals with incomes of \$5,000 and over had earnings from private employment alone and about one-half had earnings from civilian government only or from civilian government and private employment.

Families and individuals having incomes under \$2,000 were predominantly tenants whereas those having incomes of \$5,000 or more were more likely to be home owners. Only one-third of those with incomes of less than \$2,000, contrasted with over half of those with incomes of \$5,000 or more, were home owners.

INCOME OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER

Total money income of persons .-- Although total income is the most appropriate type of income to use in the analysis of families, earned income is for most purposes the most appropriate type of income by which to tabulate persons. Earned income is money received for work done and includes wages and salaries, professional fees, and income from the operation of a business. Unlike certain types of nonearned income such as interest. dividends, rent, and roomerboarder income which may be received by the family as a whole, earnings can readily and meaningfully be allocated to particular persons. In addition, much of the emphasis in the analysis of the incomes of persons is attached to the examination of various personal characteristics which are factors in earning power, e.g., age, sex, and color. Such analysis, therefore, is best made in terms of earnings levels. For these reasons, most of the tables for persons show statistics by money earnings level; statistics for persons by total money income level are restricted to those presented in table 14.

About 92 percent of the males and 53 percent of the females 14 years of age and over had income from some source (table 14). The median total money income of males who received any income in 1947 was \$2,900 and the corresponding figure for females was \$1,900. Those persons who had no income were presumably in families having other members who were income recipients.

Earned income of persons.--Not all income recipients were earners. As opposed to the percentages cited in the preceding paragraph, about 86 percent of the males and 46 percent of the females had earnings in 1947 (table 15). The median money earnings of male earners (\$2,900) were substantially higher than those of female earners (\$2,000).

Age.--The median money earnings of male earners increased sharply from less than \$500 for those 14 to 19 years of age to \$1,600 for males 20 to 24 years of age and \$2,900 for males 25 to 34 years of age. In the range 35 to 64 years of age, the period of greatest earning power, the median was about \$3,400. Among men 65 years of age and over, the median was \$1,800 (table 15).

There was much less variation of earnings by age among female earners. In the range 20 to 64 years, the highest median for any age group was \$2,200 and the lowest \$1,900.

The proportion of males who were earners in 1947 rose from a low of 31 percent in the 14-to-19 age group to a maximum of 96 percent for males 25 to 54 years of age.

Among females, the highest proportion o earners was found in the 20-to-24 age group (6: percent). About 50 percent of females 25 to 54 years old were earners. Whereas for males the lowest percentage of earners was in the youngest group, among females the minimum occurred at the opposite end of the age scale; only 17 percent of females 65 years old and over were earners.

Relationship to head of family. -- The median money earnings of male heads of husband-and-wife families (\$3,300) were much higher than the medians for other male earners (table 16). Nearly all of the male heads of husband-and-wife families were earners. Among males who were relatives (mostly children) of the head, 60 percent were earners, and the median earnings of those who were earners were \$1,600. As in the case of the analysis by age, the median earnings varied less widely among the different groups of female earners than among the males. The median for female heads was \$2,100, as compared with \$1,800 for wives and \$1,900 for other relatives. The proportions of females who were earners, however, varied considerably. About 66 percent of female heads were earners, in contrast with only 31 percent of wives and 43 percent of other relatives. There was little difference in the earn ing status of male and female individuals not in families. Both for males and females the proportion who were earners was 87 percent, and the median earnings of those who were earners were about \$2,300.

Color.--In the case both of male and of female earners, the median money earnings of whites were about twice those of nonwhites (table 17). The median earnings of white male earners were \$3,300 as compared with \$1,800 for nonwhites, and the median earnings of white females were \$2,200 as compared with \$1,200 for nonwhites. Among males, about the same proportion of whites and nonwhites were earners (approximately 85 percent). In the case of females, however, about 44 percent of the whites and 52 percent of the nonwhites were earners.

Source of earnings. -- The median earnings of males having income from the armed forces (\$3,800) or who worked for civilian government only (\$3,200) were considerably higher than the median earnings of \$2,600 received by males who had private employment only (table 18). The high earnings of males having income from the armed forces is probably accounted for by the fact that only armed forces personnel living of post were included in this survey and these wer mainly high-ranking enlisted men and officers.

In the case of females, the money earnings of those who worked for civilian government only (\$2,400) were almost twice those of females who had private employment only (\$1,300). In comparing the earnings of persons who worked for the government with those of persons having private employment, note should be taken of the occupational differences between the two groups.

Place of residence and place of work.--The earnings of persons residing in the Maryland and Virginia parts of the metropolitan district were higher, on the average, than those of persons residing in the city of Washington, D. C. (table 19). The median earnings ranged from \$3,000 and \$2,700 for residents of the Maryland and Virginia parts of the metropolitan district to \$2,300 for residents of the city of Washington, D. C.

About 90 percent of the earners who lived in the city of Washington, D. C., worked there, whereas about 60 percent of the people who lived outside of the city of Washington, D. C., commuted to that city to work (table 20). About 65 percent of the earners who lived in Maryland came to the city of Washington, D. C., to work as compared with only about 54 percent of the earners who lived in Virginia. Only about 3 percent lived in the metropolitan district but reported that they had worked elsewhere. probably represent, for the most part, people who moved to the metropolitan district during the latter part of 1947 or early in 1948, but who had lived and worked elsewhere during most of 1947.

Approximately two-thirds of all the earners in the metropolitan district lived in the city of Washington, D. C., and the remaining one-third were almost equally divided between the Virginia and the Maryland parts of the metropolitan district (table 21).

Characteristics of persons in each broad earnings class. -- Table 22 presents statistics for persons similar to those presented in tables 13 and 13a for families and individuals. Percent distributions by selected personal characteristics are shown for persons without earnings and for earners in three broad earnings classes (under \$1,000, \$1,000 to \$2,999, and \$3,000 and over).

About 86 percent of all males 14 years of age and over were earners. The relatively few males who were not earners were concentrated in the youngest and cldest age groups. Approximately three-fourths of the males who were not earners were either under 25 years of age or 65 years of age and over. In contrast, 85 percent of the males who were earners were between 25 and 64 years of age. The youngest male earners, those

under 25 years of age, comprised about one-half of all earners having under \$1,000 of earnings, 15 percent of the earners having earnings between \$1,000 and \$2,999, and only 2 percent of those having earnings of \$3,000 and over. In contrast with this, earners who were between 35 and 54 years of age constituted only 22 percent of all earners having less than \$1,000 of earnings and 57 percent of those having earnings of \$3,000 and over. There was much less difference in the age composition of female earners and nonearners.

Approximately nine-tenths of all males were members of families and about two-thirds were heads of families. The latter group, males who were heads of families, constituted a small proportion of the male nonearners (28 percent) and a large proportion of the male earners (73 percent). On the other hand, males who were relatives of heads of families (usually sons of the head) constituted 62 percent of the male nonearners and only 15 percent of the male earners.

Slightly more than half of the females were wives of heads and about one-fifth were other relatives (usually daughters) of the head. These groups together comprised 90 percent of the females who were not earners and 58 percent of the females who were earners.

A very small proportion of nonwhites had earnings of \$3,000 or more. Whereas 22 percent of all males were nonwhite, only 3 percent of the males having earnings of \$3,000 or more were nonwhite. A similar relationship was also evident for nonwhite females.

About 31 percent of the male earners and 44 percent of the females had civilian government employment only, whereas 57 percent of the males and 53 percent of the females had private employment only. In the case both of males and of females, 80 percent of those having earnings of less than \$1,000 worked for private employers. In contrast, only one-half of the males and one-third of the females having earnings of \$3,000 or more worked for private employers.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 23 presents some selected statistics on characteristics of housing in the Washington (D. C.) Metropolitan District, derived from the sample survey.

In February and March, 1948, homes occupied by their owners represented about 40 percent of all occupied dwelling units in the entire Washington (D. C.) Metropolitan District. In the city of Washington, D. C., however, only 29 percent of all dwelling units were occupied by their owners. Dwelling units in the metropolitan district contained, on the average, 4.4 rooms and 3.0 persons. Owner-occupied dwelling

units tended to have more rooms, more persons, but fewer persons per room than those which were rented. The former group contained, on the average, 5.9 rooms and 3.6 persons, as compared with 3.2 rooms and 2.6 persons for rented dwell-Approximately 41 percent of the ing units. owner-occupied and only 19 percent of the rented dwelling units had 0.50 persons per room or The median monthly contract rent for tenant-occupied units was about \$53. percent of the tenant-occupied dwelling units rented for between \$40 and \$70 per month and about 18 percent rented for \$70 or more. Approximately 9 percent of the occupied dwelling units lacked a private flush toilet; about 5 percent were in need of major repairs.

RELATED REPORTS

Other data relating to the social and economic characteristics of the population of Washington, D. C., have been published in the following Census Bureau reports: Population Characteristics of the Washington, D. C., Metropolitan District: April, 1947, Series P-21, No. 1; Labor Force Characteristics of the Washington, D. C., Metropolitan District: April, 1947, Series P-51, No. 1; Housing Characteristics of the Washington, D. C., Metropolitan District: April, 1947, Series P-71, No. 1; Survey of World War II Veterans and Dwelling Unit Vacancy and Occupancy in the Washington, D. C., Metropolitan District, Series HVet, No. 84; Estimated Population of the Washington, D. C., Metropolitan Counties: 1940 to 1946, Series P-47, No. 5. Data relating to wage and salary income for Washington, D. C., in 1939 have been presented in the following Sixteenth Census Reports on Population: Families: General Characteristics; Families: Tenure and Rent; The Labor Force (Sample Statistics): Wage or Salary Income in 1939; and Vol. III, The Labor Force.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Metropolitan district.--The boundaries of the Washington (D. C.) Metropolitan District, shown in the map on the last page of this report, are those which were established by the Bureau of the Census for use in the Sixteenth Decennial Census. Selected data are shown for residents of the city of Washington, D. C., alone as well as for the metropolitan district.

Dwelling unit and household. -- A dwelling unit is defined, in general, as a house, apartment, or other group of rooms, or a single room occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters by a family or other group of persons living together or by a person living alone. A household consists of the entire group of persons

who occupy a dwelling unit. Persons occupying living quarters which are not dwelling units, such as large rooming houses, dormitories, and YMCA buildings, are not regarded as households.

Family.--The term "family" is not used here with the same meaning as in the 1940 census. The term "individuals not in families" was not used in the 1940 census. The meaning adopted here is tentative and subject to revision. Comment is invited on any of the "family" and "individual" concepts used in this report.

The term "family," as used in this report, refers to a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. Thus, if the son of the head of the household and the son's wife are in the household, they are treated as part of the head's family. On the other hand, a lodger and his wife not related to the head of the household or an unrelated servant and his wife are considered as additional femilies, and not as part of the household head's family.

Individuals not in families. -- The term "individuals not in families," as used in this report, refers to persons (other than inmates of institutions) who are not living with any relatives An individual not in a family may constitute a one-person household by himself, or he may be part of a household including one or more other families or individuals, or he may reside in a room in a lodginghouse, dormitory, etc. Thus, a widow living by herself or with one or more other persons not related to her, a lodger not related to the head of the household or to anyone else in the household, and a servant living in an employer's household with no relatives are examples of individuals not in families.

Primary families and individuals .-- The term "primary family" refers to the head of a household and all other persons in the household related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. If there is no person in the household related to the head, then the head himself constitutes a primary individual not in a family. A household contains one and only one primary family or primary individual. The expression "primary families and individuals" is used in this report with the same meaning as the term "families" in the 1940 census. It excludes families and individuals who are lodgers or servants, and families and individuals who do not reside in dwelling units. These other types of families and individuals are included in all family and individual tables which are no specifically restricted to primary families and

individuals. The number of "primary families and individuals" is identical with the number of households.

Size of family. -- The term "size of family" refers to the entire group of persons who are living together and who are related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Head of family. -- One person in each family is designated as the head. The head of a family is usually the person regarded as the head by members of the family. Females are not classified as heads if their husbands are resident members of the family at the time of the survey. Families in which the husband is the head and the wife is present are designated husband-and-wife families. Married couples related to the head of a family are included in the head's family and are not classified as separate families.

Color. -- Family members are classified as white or nonwhite in accordance with the color of the head. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are counted as white.

Number of children under 18 years of age. This number includes all persons in the family under 18 years old related to the head of the lamily by blood, marriage, or adoption, except the head and his wife.

Age. -- The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Occupancy and tenure. -- To be classified as "occupied" a dwelling unit must be inhabited by persons who make it their usual place of residence. No data are shown in this report for unoccupied dwelling units.

Families and individuals are classified by tenure as owner and tenant. Primary families and individuals are classified as owners if the dwelling unit occupied is owned wholly or in part by a member of the family (or by the individual). Primary families and individuals who do not own the dwelling unit they occupy are classified as primary tenants, whether or not cash rent is actually paid for the dwelling unit. Thus, primary families and individuals residing in rent-free quarters or in living accommodations which are provided them in payment for services performed are included with the primary tenants. All families and individuals other than primary (living as lodgers, servants, etc.) are classified as "other" tenants.

Monthly contract rent. -- The contract rent shown for tenant-occupied dwelling units is that

actually paid. If, however, no money rent was paid, as in the case of a doctor, minister, or teacher who received the use of the house as part of his salary, the rent was estimated on the basis of the rent paid for similar dwelling units in the neighborhood.

Number of rooms in dwelling unit. -- All rooms used or available for use as living quarters are included in the count of rooms. Bathrooms, strip or pullman kitchens, halls, foyers, pantries, laundries, unfinished rooms, and basement or attic rooms not intended for living quarters are not considered as rooms. Rooms used for office purposes by a person living in the dwelling unit such as a doctor, lawyer, or dentist are included in the count of rooms.

Number of persons in household. --All persons enumerated as members of the household (including lodgers, servants, and other unrelated persons having no other usual place of residence) are counted in determining the number of persons who occupied each dwelling unit. Thus, the number of persons in the household includes all members of the primary family (see "Size of family") as well as persons who are not related to the head of the household.

Persons per room. -- The number of persons per room, used as an index of crowding, was obtained by dividing the total number of persons in the household by the total number of rooms in the dwelling unit. This computation was made for each occupied dwelling unit. It should be noted that persons not related to the primary family or individual and the rooms they occupy were included in the computation.

Condition. -- Dwelling units reported as "in need of major repairs" include those dwelling units which require major repair or replacement of floors, roof, plaster, walls, foundation, or other major structural components. A repair is major if its neglect would seriously impair the soundness of the structure and create a hazard as a place of residence or if the repair has been neglected so long that the structure is already unsound.

Dwelling units reported as "in good condition or in need of minor repairs" include those which require no structural repairs and those which require only minor repairs such as maintenance work, papering, painting, stopping of small leaks, pointing up of masonry, or similar work.

Income. -- The informant was asked to report the amount of money income of each of the following specified types received during the calendar

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	Estimated percentage								
Base of percentage distribution	2	5	10	25	50	75			
<u> </u>	Sampling variability								
Total families and individuals	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.5			
Total individuals not in families	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.7	3.1	2.7			
Nonwhite individuals not in families	1.8	2.8	3.8	5.5	6.4	5.5			
Families having no earners	2.9	4.4	6.1	8.7	10.2	8.7			

For example, an estimated 3.6 percent of all families and individuals had incomes of \$10,000 or more. Interpolation indicates that an estimate of 3.6 percent based on total families and individuals has a sampling variability of about 0.6. Therefore, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that a complete census would have yielded a figure between 3.0 and 4.2 percent.

The sampling variability of an estimated median depends on both the form and the size of the distribution on which it is based. The following table indicates the approximate sampling variability of selected estimated medians for the Washington (D. C.) Metropolitan District in 1947. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that a complete census would have yielded a median within the indicated range.

Distribution	Estimated median	Range	
TOTAL MONEY INCOME			
Total families and individuals	\$3,401	\$3,314 - \$	3,489
Total individuals not in families	2,261	2,161 -	
Total families	4,162	4.037 -	
Families of 2 persons	3,651	3,458 -	3,851
Families of 3 persons	4,105	3,869 -	4,381
Families of 4 persons	4,644	4,381 -	4,952
Families of 5 persons	4,921	4,455 -	5,359
Families of 6 or more persons	4,583	4,082 -	5,214
Nonwhite individuals not in families	1,357	1,177 -	1,537
Families having no earners	1,147	859 -	1,482
ment and private employment (including self-employment) Families and individuals having earnings from armed forces,	5,153	4,888 -	5,427
with or without earnings from other sources	5,405	4,835 -	5,900
MONEY EARNINGS			•
Male earners 14 years of age and over	2,919	2,819 -	3,016
Female earners 14 years of age and over	2,040	1,976 -	2,094

The sampling variability of a difference between two estimates depends upon the sampling variability of each of the estimates and the correlation between them.

For a statement on the sampling variability of the 1939 figures, see the Sixteenth Census Report on Population and Housing, Families: Tenure and Rent.

In addition to sampling variation, the figures are subject to errors of response and to nonreporting, but the possible effect of such errors is not included in the above measures of reliability. In most cases the schedule entries for income are based on memory rather than on records, and in the majority of instances on the memory or knowledge of some one person in each family, usually the wife of the family head. The memory factor may result in responses that vary from the true figure in a random manner. In a

fairly large sample, this type of error tends to cancel out without producing a bias. Other responses may have a bias, either downward or upward. Such a bias would not be eliminated even with a complete enumeration. The memory factor in data derived from field surveys of income probably produces underestimates, because the tendency is to forget irregular sources of income. Other errors of reporting are due to misrepresentation or to misunderstanding as to the scope of the income concept.

Nonreporting of income, i.e., the failure to obtain any or all of the income information because of the refusal, absence, or poor memory of the informant, may occur at any income level. If such nonreporting of income occurred in the same proportion in all parts of the distribution, no distortion of the income distribution; would result solely from this factor. However,

here is considerable evidence that nonreporting is more prevalent at the upper income levels, so that the estimated proportion of cases at these levels is smaller than it should be.

The adjustment of an income distribution for biases is a difficult undertaking and one justifying an entirely independent study. All income figures presented here are based on replies received from the respondents interviewed and contain no adjustments involving independent sources of income data.

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS DATA WITH OTHER DATA

Comparability of Census income data with the Office of Business Economics income payments series.—The income data for the city of Washington, D. C., presented in this report are not comparable with the estimates of income payments to individuals for the District of Columbia prepared by the Office of Business Economics of the Department of Commerce. The two sets of data were designed to accomplish different purposes and, accordingly, differ in several important respects which are discussed below.

The purpose of the Bureau of the Census data is to show the distribution of families and perons by income and earnings levels. They do not how estimates of aggregate income. The Office of Business Economics estimates, on the other hand, provide information on aggregate income classified as to type of income and industrial source of income, and on per capita income. If an estimate of per capita income were derived from the Census Bureau data, it would be smaller than that shown in the income payments series for the following reasons which stem from the different purposes of the two sets of data.

- 1. The income payments series is estimated largely on the basis of data recorded from business and governmental sources. These data include most importantly enumerations of the industrial and population censuses, employers' wage reports under the Social Security programs, and disbursements to individuals by governmental agencies. The Census data, however, are based on field survey information which is largely dependent on memory.
- 2. The definitions of income are different. The income payments series includes,

among others, the following items which are not included in the Census definition: Income in kind and the value of the services of banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges. The Census definition of income includes the following items which are not included in the income payments series: Military pay and allowances received abroad in 1947 by persons residing off post in the area at the time of interview, and contributions for support received from persons who do not reside in the same living quarters.

3. The Bureau of the Census excluded from its sample persons who resided in institutions and military personnel living on post. In addition, the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to the date of interview was not reported in the Census inquiry. The income of both these groups was included in the income payments estimates.

Comparability of Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics rental data .-- The rental data presented in this report are not comparable with the figures on changes in rent obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for its consumers' The data compiled by the Bureau price index. of Labor Statistics represent changes in rent charged for identical qualities of housing -- essentially rents for identical units with identical services and facilities. The data in this release, on the other hand, reflect any changes in the size and type of rented units, the rent level of new housing and other units coming on the rental market for the first time, and possibly also a trend toward more frequent inclusion in rent of charges for furniture and utilities. Furthermore, the rental comparisons between 1940 and 1947 shown in this release may be affected by changes in vacancy rates among units in various rental groups and also by shifts of units to. owner-occupancy status.

The statistics presented in this report make it clear that the rental figures for 1940 and for 1947 do not pertain to the same group of units, since there took place between those years a considerable shift in the groups of occupied dwelling units to which the rental data pertain.

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Table 1.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME LEVEL, BY SIZE OF FAMILY, FOR THE WASHINGTON (D. C.) METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C., AND THE REMAINDER OF THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT: 1947

Matal manay income laval	Total	Individuals not in	All	Families	of specif	ied number	of relate	ed persons
Total money income level	Total	families	families	2	3	4	5	6 or more
WASHINGTON (D. C.) METROPOLITAN DISTRICT					·			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500	3.2	7.7	1.4	2.2	1.2	1,3	0.3	0.4
\$500 to \$999\$1,000 to \$1,499	4.5 5.6	10.2	2.1 3.9	3.6 6.5	1.1 3.7	1.5	1.6 1.9	1.7
\$1,500 to \$1,499	6.9	12.5	4.7	6.1	4.3	3.4	4.2	3.0
\$2,000 to \$2,499	1.1.0	18.7	8.0	10.7	7.8	5.6	4.9	6.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999	10.2	15.5	8.1	7.8	9.4 11.8	6.5 10.8	7.8	9.9
\$3,000 to \$3,499	10.6 6.9	10.7	10.6 8.3	10.5 8.7	9.2	7.1	8.1 5.8	9.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999 \$4,000 to \$4,499	7.4	3.4	9.0	9.9	7.1	10.0	10.1	7.3
\$4,500 to \$4,999	5.5	2.3	6.9	6.4	7.9	7.3	6.2	5.2
\$5,000 to \$5,999	9.9	2.3	13.0	11.1	15.2	12.9	14.3	12.5
\$6,000 to \$7,499	8.8	1.3	11.8	8.3	10.3	16.6	16.9	13.8
\$7,500 to \$9,999 \$10,000 and over	5.8 3.6	1.1	7.7 4.6	5.5 2.7	7.2 3.8	8.9 6.5	13.0 4.9	10.8
					_	_		
Median income of husband-wife	\$3,401	\$2,261	\$4,162	\$3,651	\$4,105	\$4,644	\$4,921	\$4,583
families	-	-	\$4,282	\$3,905	\$4,171	\$4,661	\$4,903	\$4,604
Washington, D. C.								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jnder \$500	3.5	6.6	1.7	2.5	1.3	1,9	0.6	-
\$500 to \$999	5.4	10.2	2.8	4.2	2.0	0.9	2.5	2.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	6.9 8.6	10.4	5.0 5.8	8.0 7.0	3.1 5.0	2.5 5.0	3.7 4.9	2.2
\$2,000 to \$2,499	11.8	16.8	9.0	10.9	9.0	8.4	4.9	5.0
\$2,500 to \$2,999	11.2	15.6	8.8	8.3	10.0	7.8	9.2	8.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499	10.9	10.6	11.0	10.8	12.4	12.1	7.4	9.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999	6.9	3.7	8.7	9.5	8.5	8.1	5.5	10.1
\$4,000 to \$4,499	6.7 5.4	3.5 2.7	8.4 6.9	7.9 6.9	7.0 7.9	10.6 5.3	9.8 7.4	8.6 7.2
\$4,500 to \$4,999 \$5,000 to \$5,999	7.8	2.3	10.7	9.5	11.8	11.2	12.9	10.1
\$6,000 to \$7,499	7.3	1.0	10.7	7.8	11.1	18.7	14.7	12.9
\$7,500 to \$9,999	4.7	1,2	6.5	4.4	7.4	6.9	11.7	8.6
\$10,000 and over	3.1	1.5	4.0	2.2	3.5	5.6	4.9	10.1
Median income	\$3,124	\$2,268	\$3,836	\$3,415	\$3,923	\$4,154	\$4,604	\$4,438
REMAINDER OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT					,		·	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500	2.8	12.5	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.7		(1)
\$500 to \$999	2.5	10.3	1.1	2.0		2.0	0.7	(1)
\$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999	3.0 3.6	7.1	2.3	2.6 3.9	4.6 3.4	1.0	3.4	(1) (1)
\$2,000 to \$2,499	9.6	26.8	6.4	10.1	6.3	2.7	4.8	(1)
\$2,500 to \$2,999	8.3	14.7	7.1	6.5	8.6	5.0	6.2	(1)
\$3,000 to \$3,499	10.0	11.2	9.8	9,8	10.9	9.4	9.0	(1) (1)
\$3,500 to \$3,999	6.7	1.3	7.7	6.9	10.0	6.0	6.2	(1)
\$4,000 to \$4,499 \$4,500 to \$4,999	8.8 5.8	3.1	9.9	14.7	7.1	9.4	10.3	(1)
\$5,000 to \$5,999	14.3	2.2	16.5	15.0	19.7	14.7	15.9	(1)
\$6,000 to \$7,499	11.9	2.7	13.6	9.5	9.1	19.7	19.3	(1)
\$7,500 to \$9,999 \$10,000 and over	8.0 4.7	0.4	9.4 5.6	8.5 3.9	6.9 4.3	11.0	14.5 4.8	(1) (1)
	Ì	* 0.040	1	1	ļ _	İ		(1)
Vedian income	\$4,194	\$2,242	\$4,639	\$4,233	\$4,360	\$5,193	\$5,283	1 (-)

¹ Percent and median not shown where base is less than 10,000.

Table 2.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME LEVEL, BY COLOR OF HEAD, FOR THE WASHINGTON (D. C.) METROPOLITAN DISTRICT: 1947

Motel woney income level	Pamili:	es and indi	viduals		Families		Individuals not in families			
Total money income level	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Under \$500\$500 to \$999	3.2	2.3	6.9	1.4	1.2	2.5	7.7	5.1	16.8	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	4.5 5.6	2.9 3.8	10.6 12.5	2.1 3.9	1.1 2.6	6.5 9.1	10.2 9.8	7.4 6.8	19.5 19.9	
\$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 to \$2,499	6.9 11.0	4.8 9.6	14.8 16.7	4.7 8.0	2.8 5.4	12.3 18.2	12.5 18.7	10.2 20.2	20.2 13.5	
\$2,500 to \$2,999 \$3,000 to \$3,499	10.2 10.6	10.2 11.7	10.5 6.5	8.1 10.6	7.0 11.0	12.7 8.8	15.5 10.7	18.4 13.4	5.1 1.8	
\$3,500 to \$3,999 \$4,000 to \$4,499	6.9 7.4	6.9 8.2	6.7	8.3	8.0	9.6	3.3	4.1	0.4	
4,500 to \$4,999	5.5	5.9	4.2 4.2	9.0 6.9	9.8 7.2	5.6 5.6	3.4 2.3	4.1 2.7	1.1	
5,000 to \$5,999 6,000 to \$7,499	9.9 8.8	11.7 10.5	3.2 2.1	13.0 11.8	15.2 14.0	4.3 3.1	2.3 1.3	2.8 1.7	0.5	
7,500 to \$9,999	5.8 3.6	7.0 4.5	0.9	7.7 4.6	9.2 5.7	1.3	1.1	1.4		
edian income	\$3,401	\$3,852	\$2,155	\$4,162	\$4,583	\$2,558	\$2,261	1.6 \$2,506	\$1,357	

Table 3.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME LEVEL, BY NUMBER OF EARNERS, FOR THE WASHINGTON (D. C.) METROPOLITAN DISTRICT: 1947

Total money income level	Total	Femilies having specified number of earners						
		None	1	2	3 or more			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Under \$500	1.4	22.5	1.1	0.2	-			
\$500 to \$999	2.1	22.5	1.9	1.0	_			
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3.9	16.7	5.0	2.0	-			
\$1,500 to \$1,999	4.7	9.8	5.7	3.3	1.5			
\$2,000 to \$2,499	8.0	9.8	10.5	5.3	1.9			
\$2,500 to \$2,999	8.1	2.9	9.3	8.0	3.4			
\$3,000 to \$3,499		5.9	13.1	8.6	4.1			
\$3,500 to \$3,999	8.3	- 1	7.9	10.2	7.1			
\$4,000 to \$4,499	9.0	2.9	9.6	10.0	3.4			
\$4,500 to \$4,999		-	5.6	10.3	4.5			
\$5,000 to \$5,999	13.0	8.9	10.6	16.5	17.9			
\$6,000 to \$7,499	11.8	-	9.1	14.2	24.3			
\$7,500 to \$9,999		. . i	6.5	7.5	17.9			
\$10,000 and over	4.6	2.9	4.2	2.9	14.2			
Median income	\$4,162	\$1,147	\$3,723	\$4,567	\$6,392			

Table 4.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME LEVEL, BY SOURCE OF EARNINGS, FOR THE WASHINGTON (D. C.) METROPOLITAN DISTRICT: 1947

				With earnings		-	
				Source of	earnings		
Total money income level	Total	Total with earnings	Civilian government only	Civilian government and private employment (including self- employment)	Private employment only (including self- employment)	Armed forces, with or without earnings from other sources	Without earnings
FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS							-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500. \$500 to \$999. \$1,000 to \$1,499. \$1,500 to \$1,999. \$2,000 to \$2,499. \$2,500 to \$2,499. \$3,000 to \$3,499. \$3,500 to \$3,999. \$4,000 to \$4,499. \$4,500 to \$4,999. \$5,000 to \$5,999. \$6,000 to \$7,499.	3.2 4.5 5.6 6.9 11.0 10.2 10.6 6.9 7.4 5.5 9.9 8.8	1.4 3.1 5.2 6.8 11.2 10.7 10.9 7.3 7.7 5.9 10.4	0.4 0.9 1.9 5.4 17.1 14.7 13.6 6.4 7.1 9.4 8.6	0.2 2.3 4.2 4.4 8.2 7.0 8.2 7.2 8.9 16.4	2.8 5.8 8.7 9.2 10.0 9.7 11.1 7.6 7.3 4.3 8.7 6.3	0.4 1.6 2.0 2.7 6.8 3.9 5.9 7.4 11.7 4.7	30.5 24.8 12.6 8.8 8.4 3.1 5.3 0.8 1.9 0.4
\$7,500 to \$9,999 \$10,000 and over	5.8 8.6	6.1 3.8	5.1 1.6	11.7 5.7	4.3 4.4	11.7 5.5	1.5
Median income	\$3,401	\$3,543	\$3,351	\$4,962	\$3,173	\$5,243	\$892
FAMILIES							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500. \$500 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,500 to \$2,499 \$3,000 to \$3,499 \$3,500 to \$3,499 \$4,000 to \$4,499 \$5,000 to \$4,499 \$6,000 to \$7,499 \$7,500 to \$9,999 \$10,000 and over		0.7 1.4 3.5 4.5 7.9 8.8 10.7 8.6 9.2 7.1 13.3 12.2 7.9 4.7	0.1 0.5 1.4 3.1 10.5 8.9 12.6 7.6 9.1 9.2 13.6 13.0 7.9 2.5	0.9 1.8 3.7 7.7 6.6 9.0 7.9 9.6 17.5 16.6 12.5 6.1	1.4 2.7 6.1 6.8 8.9 12.2 9.3 9.3 5.4 11.1 8.0 5.5 5.2	0.8 1.7 1.7 6.7 4.2 5.5 7.1 11.8 4.2 15.5 23.5 11.3 5.9	22.5 22.5 16.7 9.8 9.8 2.9 5.9 - 2.9 - 3.9 - 2.9
modian incomo	41,102	W1,210	V 1,202	V 0,200	~~,	40,100	4-,
INDIVIDUALS NOT IN FAMILIES							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500. \$500 to \$999. \$1,000 to \$1,499. \$1,500 to \$1,999. \$2,000 to \$2,499. \$2,500 to \$2,999. \$3,000 to \$3,499. \$3,500 to \$3,499. \$4,000 to \$4,499. \$4,500 to \$4,999. \$5,000 to \$5,999. \$7,500 to \$9,999.	7.7 10.2 9.8 12.5 18.7 15.5 10.7 8.8 8.4 2.3 2.3 1.3	3.5 7.8 9.8 13.2 20.3 11.6 3.6 3.8 2.5 1.5	0,8 1.6 2.8 8.9 27.8 24.0 15.2 4.5 5.7 3.7 2.6	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	6.4 14.4 16.0 15.6 14.6 11.8 8.0 2.8 2.0 1.2 2.2 1.4	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	35.6 26.3 10.0 8.1 7.5 3.1 5.0 1.3 0.6 0.6
0,000 and over	1.2	1.3	0.2	(1)	2.4	(1)	0.6
dian income	\$2,261	\$2,387	\$2,665	(1)	\$1,920	(1)	\$774

¹ Percent and median not shown where base is less than 10,000.

Table 5.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME LEVEL, BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE WASHINGTON (D. C.) METROPOLITAN DISTRICT: 1947

Total money income level	Total	Total Families having specified number of children under 18 years of age								
		None	1	2	3	4 or more				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
Under \$500	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	0.5	0.8				
\$500 to \$999	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2	3.0	1.5				
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3.9	5.2	3.5	2.7	1.5	2.3				
\$1,500 to \$1,999	4.7	4.9	5.1	2.9	5.4	6.1				
\$2,000 to \$2,499	8.0	8.3	9.3	5.6	5.9	10.6				
\$2,500 to \$2,999	8.1	7.5	8.6	7.6	10.9	9.8				
\$3,000 to \$3,499	10.6	9,5	11.2	11.6	9.4	15.2				
\$3,500 to \$3,999	8.3	8.7	8.0	7.2	6.4	13.6				
\$4,000 to \$4,499	9.0	8.6	8.2	10.8	9.9	7.6				
\$4,500 to \$4,999	6.9	6.2	8.8	7.6	3.5	4.5				
\$5,000 to \$5,999	13.0	13.2	14.2	12.7	10.9	8.3				
\$6,000 to \$7,499	11.8	11.1	10.4	14.6	16.8	7.6				
\$7,500 to \$9,999	7.7	8.3	6.1	7.4	10.4	6.1				
\$10,000 and over	4.6	4.9	3.1	5.4	5.4	5.1				
Median income	\$4,162	\$4,140	\$4,048	\$4 ,396	\$4,350	\$3,689				

Table 6.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME LEVEL, BY TENURE, FOR THE WASHINGTON (D. C.)
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AND THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.: 1947

-	<u> </u>	Pamilie	s and :	individ	ıals			Famili	les		Iı	ndividu	als not	in fam:	ilies
Total money income				Tenan	ts				Tenan	ts	``			Tenan	t is
level	Total	Owners	Total	Pri- mary	Other (lodgers, etc.)	Total	Owners	Total	Pri- mary	Other (lodgers, etc.)	Total	Owners	Total	Pri- mary	Other (lodgers, etc.)
WASHINGTON (D. C.) METROPOLITAN DISTRICT															
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500	3.2 4.56 6.9 11.0 10.2 10.6 6.9 7.45 5.9 8.8 3.6	2.0 2.8 3.8 2.8 5.7 8.1 8.5 7.4 7.2 5.6 14.2 14.5 9.4 8.0	3.8 5.2 6.5 8.8 13.5 11.2 11.6 6.6 7.5 5.5 8.0 6.1 4.1	1.9 3.0 5.0 6.4 9.4 10.4 12.5 7.9 9.6 6.8 10.4 8.7 5.6	8.1 10.6 10.0 14.5 23.1 13.1 9.3 3.5 2.4 2.4 2.1 0.1 0.5	1.4 2.1 3.9 4.7 8.0 8.1 10.6 8.3 9.0 6.9 13.0 11.8 7.7 4.6	1.1 1.8 3.2 2.5 5.5 7.4 8.4 7.6 6.0 15.0 15.7	1.6 2.4 4.5 6.1 9.7 8.6 12.0 8.8 10.3 7.5 11.6 9.1 5.9 1.9	1.3 2.0 4.0 5.4 8.7 8.5 12.0 8.4 10.0 6.4 2.1	5.3 6.6 9.3 14.0 20.0 9.3 12.7 13.3 4.0 2.7 2.7	7.7 10.2 9.8 12.5 18.7 15.5 10.7 3.3 3.4 2.3 2.3 1.1 1.2	12.4 15.2 11.4 6.7 8.6 15.2 9.5 4.8 8.6 1.0 4.8 1.0	7.3 9.8 9.7 13.1 19.6 15.5 10.8 3.1 3.0 2.4 2.1	4.7 6.8 8.8 10.3 12.3 18.2 14.7 6.1 4.4 2.5 2.2 3.4 2.2 3.2	8.7 11.4 10.1 14.6 23.8 13.9 8.6 1.4 2.1 2.4 2.0 0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500	5.4 6.9 8.6 11.8 11.2 10.9 6.9 6.7 7.8 7.3 4.7	3.9 5.9 3.2 5.9 8.5 8.4 7.4 6.1 5.8 10.8	3.7 5.9 7.2 10.1 13.4 11.6 6.8 5.3 6.9 5.2 3.4	3.5 5.6 7.2 9.8 11.1 12.5 8.3 9.3 6.5 9.1 7.7	10.8 10.5 16.1 21.0 13.6 9.7 3.8 1.7 2.8 2.4 0.1	2.8 5.0 5.8 9.0 8.8 11.0 8.7 8.4 6.9 10.7	8.4 7.4 5.2 6.3 11.5 16.2	8.3 5.0	2.5 4.3 6.3 9.7 8.9 12.1 8.7 10.6 7.7 11.2 9.2 5.5	7.9 10.3 14.3 18.3 9.5 12.7 15.1 2.4 2.4	10.2 10.4 13.7 16.8 15.6 10.6 3.7 3.5 2.7	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	6.6 9.8 10.3 14.1 16.0 10.8 3.4 2.8 2.8 2.1 1.1	7.0 9.9 10.1 10.1 18.6 13.9 7.0 4.9 2.6 1.7 2.6	7.5 11.4 10.5 16.5 21.6 14.5 9.0 1.4 1.5 2.9 2.4 0.2 0.5
Median income	1	1	\$2,908	li .	•	\$3,836	\$4,736	\$3,588	\$3,780	\$2,348	\$2,268	(1)	\$2,264	\$2,707	\$2,094

 $^{^{\}mbox{\scriptsize 1}}$ Percent and median not shown where base is less than 10,000.

Table 7.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY TENANT FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME LEVEL, BY MONTHLY CONTRACT.

RENT, FOR THE WASHINGTON (D. C.) METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AND THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.: 1947

			1	Monthly cont	ract rent			Median monthly
Total money income level	Total	Under \$30	\$30 to \$39	\$40 to \$49	\$50 to \$59	\$60 to \$69	\$70 and	contrac
WASHINGTON (D. C.) METROPOLITAN								
DISTRICT				•	1	1		
Primary Tenant Families and Individuals								
Total,	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$5
mder \$1,000	4.9	20.1	5,5	5.1	2.8	1.6	2.5	\$3
1,000 to \$1,999	11.3	28.0	19.8	14.1	9.0	5.5 16.4	2.5 9.4	\$4
2,000 to \$2,999	19.9	22.8 14.8	32.8 20.8	26.3 25.1	16.2 24.0	23.6	10.2	
8,000 to \$8,999	20.5 16.4	8.5	14.2	12.9	17.8	19.7	21.1	\$
4,000 to \$4,999	10.4	2.1	4.4	6.8	14.3	13.2	15.8	*
6,000 to \$7,499	8.7	3.7	2.6	7.5	9.9	10.4	18.9	
7,500 and over	7.9	-	0.4	2.2	6.0	9.6	24.7	\$7
edian income	\$3,584	\$2,065	\$2,777	\$3,159	\$3,908	\$4,128	\$5,272	
Defense Monant Pomilies						ļ		1
Primary Tenant Families Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100 . 0	100.0	100.0	100.0	\$:
					1.8	1.2	1.7	(
Inder \$1,000	3.3 9.4	14.5 27.0	3.2 16.4	2.8 11.4	6.0	4.6	1.4	š
\$1,000 to \$1,999 \$2,000 to \$2,999	17.3	24.5	31.5	23.7	11.4	15.5	3.8	1 \$
3,000 to \$3,999	20.4	17.0	23.3	26.5	24.6	19.8	8.7	\$
4,000 to \$4,999	18.8	10.1	16.9	15.4	19.5	22.3	24.0	\$
\$5,000 to \$5,999	12.5	2.5	5.0	8.6	17.4	14.9	19.5	}
\$6,000 to \$7,499	10.0	4.4	8.2	9.2	12.0	11.8 9.9	14.6 26.1	\$
\$7,500 and over	8.5	-	0.5	2.5	7.2	_	_	•
Median income	\$3,982	\$2,260	\$2,963	\$3,403	\$4,256	\$4,981	\$5,527	
WASHINGTON, D. C.								1
Primary Tenant Families and Individuals								
Total,	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	*
Under \$1,000	5.7	22.3	5.5	5.9	3.1	1.9	3.6	1
\$1,000 to \$1,999	12.8	33.8	19.2	13.4	9.6	6.3	3.6	1 5
\$2,000 to \$2,999	20.9	21.6	33.3	26.0	16.4 24.8	16.7	10.4 14.0	1 3
\$3,000 to \$3,999 \$4,000 to \$4,999	20.8 15.8	12.9	20.5	22.9 14.0	17.3	20.4	18.1	1 3
\$5,000 to \$5,999	9.1	1.4	5.0	7.3	12.1	11.5	14.0	1
\$6,000 to \$7,499	7.7	1.4	1.8	8.1	10.5	11.5	7.8	
\$7,500 and over	7.3		-	2.5	6.2	9.3	28.5	1
Median income	\$3,422	\$1,848	\$2,781	\$3,193	\$3,816	\$4,117	\$5,019	
Primary Tenant Families			ļ				1	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Under \$1,000	3.8	15.0	4.2	3.3	1.7	1.3	3.0	
\$1,000 to \$1,999	10.6		14.9	10.5	7.1	5.3	1.5	1 1
\$2,000 to \$2,999	18.6	28.9	31.5	22.9	12.0	16.8	3.8	
\$3,000 to \$3,999	20.8	15.9	23.2	23.6	24.9	19.0	11.3	
\$4,000 to \$4,999	18.3		17.9	17.1 9.5	19.1	22.6 13.3	21.1	
\$5,000 to \$5,999	11.2		6.0 2.4	10.2	12.9	12.8	9.0	·
\$7,500 and over	7.5			2.9	7.5	8.8	30.8	
Median income	\$3,780	\$2,056	\$2,981	\$3,525	\$4,188	\$4,283	\$5,481	.]

¹ Median not shown where base is less than 10,000.

Table 8.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME LEVEL, BY NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM, FOR THE WASHINGTON (D. C.) METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AND THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.: 1947

	Pr	lmary families	and individu	als	Primary families					
Total money income level		Pe	rsons per roc	m		Per	sons per ro	m		
	Total	0.50 or less	0.51 to 1.50	1.51 and over	Total	0.50 or less	0.51 to 1.50	1.51 and		
WASHINGTON (D. C.) METROPOLITAN DISTRICT	•			,			,			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Under \$500. \$500 to \$999. \$1,000 to \$1,499. \$1,500 to \$1,999. \$2,000 to \$2,499. \$3,000 to \$3,499. \$3,500 to \$3,499. \$4,000 to \$4,499. \$4,500 to \$4,999. \$5,000 to \$5,999. \$6,000 to \$7,499. \$7,500 to \$9,999. \$10,000 and over. Median income.	2.0 2.9 4.5 5.0 8.0 9.5 10.9 7.7 8.6 6.3 11.9 11.0 7.1 4.5	3.4 4.7 5.6 5.6 9.3 9.2 10.4 6.4 7.7 3.9 9.6 10.5 7.5 6.2 \$3,648	1.4 2.1 3.9 4.5 7.0 9.5 10.8 8.2 8.9 7.3 13.2 11.7 7.4 4.1	1.7 3.9 6.1 7.2 13.8 11.0 15.5 8.3 10.5 6.6 7.7 5.0 1.7 1.1	1.2 1.9 3.6 4.2 7.4 8.0 10.4 8.0 9.2 7.1 13.5 12.4 8.0 4.9	1.6 2.7 4.6 4.1 7.9 5.8 8.3 6.3 8.5 4.9 12.9 13.5 10.8 8.2	1.1 1.5 3.1 3.9 6.6 8.6 10.9 8.5 9.3 7.8 14.1 12.7 7.7 4.1	1.2 3.6 6.5 7.1 14.9 10.1 13.1 8.9 11.3 6.5 8.3 5.4 1.8 1.2		
WASHINGTON, D. C.										
Total. Under \$500. \$500 to \$999. \$1,000 to \$1,499. \$1,500 to \$1,999. \$2,000 to \$2,499. \$3,000 to \$2,499. \$3,500 to \$3,999. \$4,500 to \$4,499. \$4,500 to \$4,999. \$5,000 to \$5,999. \$6,000 to \$7,499. \$7,500 to \$9,999. \$10,000 and over.	100,0 2.3 3.6 5.7 6.0 8.7 10.4 11.3 8.0 8.3 6.3 9.6 9.7 6.1	100,0 3.9 6.4 7.4 6.4 10.2 10.4 10.2 6.7 6.2 3.9 7.0 8.7 6.9 5.9	100,0 1.7 2.4 4.8 5.7 7.5 10.3 11.2 8.5 9.3 7.3 10.9 10.6 6.2 3.6	100.0 1.3 4.0 7.3 7.9 13.2 10.6 16.6 8.6 7.9 7.3 7.3 4.6 2.0 1.3	100.0 1.5 2.5 4.6 5.1 8.3 8.7 10.9 8.2 8.8 7.2 11.3 11.4 7.0 4.3	100.0 2.5 3.7 6.5 4.5 9.8 6.5 9.0 5.6 5.1 10.4 12.6 11.0	100.0 1.3 2.0 8.7 5.0 7.2 9.2 11.1 8.9 9.9 7.9 12.0 11.8 6.4 3.5	100.0 0.7 3.6 7.9 7.9 14.3 10.0 14.3 9.° 8.0 7.1 7.9 5.0 2.1		
Median income	\$3,628	\$3,266	\$3,878	\$3,170	\$4,005	\$4,194	\$4,081	1.4 002,88		

Table 9.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME LEVEL, BY CONDITION AND TOLLET FACILITIES OF DWELLING UNIT, FOR THE WASHINGTON (D. C.) METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AND THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.: 1947

										
j		Primary fa	milies and	individual	s		Pr	imary fami	lies	
Total money income level		good c	in dwelling ondition of minor rep	r in need	Living in dwelling		Living good c of	Living in dwelling		
	Total	Total	With private flush toilet	Without private flush toilet	units in need of major repairs	Total	Total	With private flush toilet	Without private flush toilet	units in need of major repairs
WASHINGTON (D. C.) METROPOLITAN DISTRICT										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500	2.0	1.6	1.7	0.9	9.6	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.5	5.5
\$500 to \$999	2.9	2.4	2.1	7.1	12.7	1.9	1.5	1.3	4.8	10.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499	4.5	4.1	3.6	11.1	12.1	3.6	3.4	2.9	10.7	8.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999	5.0	4.6	4.1	11.9	12.7	4.2	3.7	3.3	9.1	14.2
\$2,000 to \$2,499	8.0	7.8	7.2	15.9	10.8	7.4	7.1	6.3	17.6	12.6
\$2,500 to \$2,999	9.5	9.3	8.8	15.9	13.4	8.0		7.2	15.5	13.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499	10.9	11.1	11.2	9.7	7.0	10.4	10.5	10.6	9.6	8.7
\$3,500 to \$3,999\$4,000 to \$4,499	7.7 8.6	7.6	7.8	4.4	10.2	8.0	7.8	8.1	4.8	12.6
\$4,500 to \$4,999	6.3	8.9	9.0	6.6	3.8	9.2	9.4	9.5	8.0	4.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999	11.9	6.5 12.3	6.6 12.8	6.2 6.2	1.9	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.5	2.4
\$6,000 to \$7,499	11.0	11.5	12.1	3.1	3.2	13.5	14.0	14.5	7.0	3.9
\$7,500 to \$9,999	7.1	7.4	7.9	0.4	0.6	12.4 8.0	12.9 8.4	13.6 9.0	3.7	1.
\$10,000 and over	4.5	4.7	5.0	0.4	0.6	4.9	5.0	5.4	0.5 0.5	0.£
Median income	\$3,968	\$4,076	\$4,192	\$2,597	\$2,132	\$4,280	\$4,374	\$4,484	\$2,733	\$2,453

Table 9.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME LEVEL, BY CONDITION AND TOILET FACILITIES OF DWELLING UNIT, FOR THE WASHINGTON (D. C.) METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AND THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.: 1947--Con.

	1	Primary far	nilies and	individual	8		Pr	imary fami	lies	
Total money income level		good co	in dwelling ondition of minor repa	in need	Living in dwelling		Living in dwelling units in good condition or in need of minor repairs			Living in dwelling
room money income room	Total	Total	With private flush toilet	Without private flush toilet	units in need of major repairs	Total	Total	With privete flush toilet	Without private flush toilet	units in need of major repairs
WASHINGTON, D. C.										
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500	2.8	1.9	2.0	0.8	7.8	1.5	1.3	1.4	- 1	4.8
\$500 to \$999	3.6	2:9	2.4	9.9	14.8	2.5	1.8	1.5	6.9	12.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	5.7	5.3	4.9	10.7	12.5	4.6	4.4	4.0	9.9	8.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999	6.0	5.5	4.8	15.3	14.1	5.1	4.5	4.0	10.9	15.4
\$2,000 to \$2,499	8.7	8.5	8.0	14.5	11.7	8.3	8.0	7.5	15.8	13.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999	10.4	10.3	9.8	16.8	11.7	8.7	8.5	8.0 11.1	16.8	11.5 8.7
\$3,000 to \$3,499	11.3 8.0	11.6	11.9 8.1	7.6 5.3	7.0 9.4	10.9	11.1	8.2	5.9	11.5
\$3,500 to \$3,999 \$4,000 to \$4,499	8.3	8.7	8.9	6.1	3.1	8.8	9.1	9.2	7.9	3.8
\$4,500 to \$4,999	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.9	1.6	7.2	7.6	7.5	8.9	1.9
\$5,000 to \$5,999	9.6	9.9	10.4	3.8	3.9	11.8	11.7	12.3	4.0	4.8
\$6,000 to \$7,499	9.7	10.2	10.8	1.5	0.8	11.4	12.1	12.8	2.0	1.0
\$7,500 to \$9,999	6.1	6.4	6.9	-	0.8	7.0	7.4	7.9	-	1.0
\$10,000 and over	4.1	4.3	4.6	0.8	0.8	4.3	4.5	4.7	1.0	1.0
Median income	\$3,628	\$3,758	\$3,881	\$2,461	\$2,033	\$4,005	\$4,134	\$4,237	\$2,691	\$2,321

Table 10.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY MONEY WAGE OR SALARY LEVEL, BY RECEIPT OF NONWAGE INCOME, FOR THE WASHINGTON (D. C.) METROPOLITAN DISTRICT: 1947 AND 1939

	Tota	1	With nonwage	e income	Without nonwe	age income
Money wage or salary level	1947	1939	1947	1939	1947	1939
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	11.6	14.3 85.7	25.4 74.6	29.6 70.4	0.9 99.1	2.9 97.1
Total with \$1 or more	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1 to \$499 \$500 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,500 to \$2,499 \$2,500 to \$2,999 \$3,000 to \$4,999	2,6 2,9 3,9 6,1 9,6 10,2 34,6 80,1	5.0 11.0 17.1 16.8 18.7 8.7 19.9	5.6 5.2 5.5 7.4 11.7 9.5 31.0 24.1	7.0 10.9 15.9 15.1 11.9 7.3 20.4 11.4	0.8 1.5 2.9 5.3 8.4 10.6 36.7 33.7	3.9 11.0 17.8 17.8 14.8 9.5 19.6
Median wage or salary income for those with \$1 or more	\$3,853	\$2,001	\$3,325	\$2,044	\$4,114	\$1,985

Table 11.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY MONEY WAGE OR SALARY LEVEL AND RECEIPT OF NONWAGE INCOME, BY TENURE, FOR THE WASHINGTON (D. C.) METROPOLITAN DISTRICT: 1947 AND 1939

	All pr	imary famili	es and indiv	iduals		y families a vithout nonwa		als
Money wage or salary level	Own	ers	Tena	nts	Owne	гв	Tenants	
	1947	1939	1947	1939	1947	1939	1947	1939
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	15.5	18.4	9.1	11.9	1.0	3.9	0.9	2.4
\$1 or more	84.5	81,6	90.9	88.1	99.0	96.1	99.1	97.0
Total with \$1 or more	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
\$1 to \$499	2.7	3.1	2.5	6.1	0.8	2.2	0.9	4.
\$500 to \$999	2.4	6.0	3.2	18.9	0.6	5.4	1.9	13.
\$1,000 to \$1,499	3.3	10.8	4.2	20.7	2.1	10.3	3.3	21.
\$1,500 to \$1,999	3.6	14.2	7.6	18.4	1.9	14.0	6.9	19.
\$2,000 to \$2,499	€.3	15.0	10,2	13.0	7.3	16.4	8.9	14.0
\$2,500 to \$2,999	7.4	10.4	12.0	7.8	7.5	11.6	12.2	8.9
3,000 to \$4,999	32.0	28.0	36.2	15.2	31.8	29.6	39.2	15.
5,000 and over	40.0	12.5	24.2	4.9	48.0	10.4	26.8	3.
Median wage or salary income for tho with \$1 or more	\$4,375	\$2,543	\$3,572	\$1,753	\$4.872	\$2,571	\$3,815	\$1,772

Table 12.--MEDIAN MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT OF FRIMARY TENANT FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY MONEY WAGE OR SALARY LEVEL AND RECEIPT OF NONWAGE INCOME, FOR THE WASHINGTON (D. C.) METROPOLITAN DISTRICT: 1947 AND 1939

	Median monthly contract rent of primary tenant families and individuals									
Money wage or salary level	Total With nonwage income				Without nonwage income					
	1947	1939	1947	1989	1947	1989				
Total	\$58	\$41	\$52	\$45	\$53	\$3				
to \$999	57 40 41 47 54	41 27 37 45 54 875+	57 (1) (1) 49 53 65	43 33 48 48 57 275+	(1) (1) 39 46 54 63	2 2 3 4 5 6				

¹ Median not shown where base is less than 10,000.

2 More than \$75.

Table 18.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY COLOR OF HEAD, SOURCE OF EARNINGS, TENURE, AND TYPE, BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME LEVEL, FOR THE WASHINGTON (D. C.) METROPOLITAN DISTRICT: 1947

	Fami	llies and	individ	uals		Fami	ilies		Indi	viduals r	ot in fa	milies
Color of head, source of earnings, tenure, and type	Total	Under \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$4,999	\$5,000 and over	Total	Under \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$4,999	\$5,000 and over	Total	Under \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$4,999	\$5,000 and over
Families and individuals Families Individuals not in families	100.0 71.3 28.7	42.8	100.0 70.1 29.9	100.0 94.0 6.0	-	1 1 1	111	1 1 1	111		1	=
Color of heed	100.0 79.2 20.8	53.8	100.0 80.3 19.7	100.0 95.2 4.8	80.1		100.0 76.2 23.8	100.0 95.1 4.9	100.0 76.9 28.1	56.5	100.0 90.0 10.0	100.0 97.2 2.8
Source of earnings	100.0 30.2	12.9	39.0	100.0 26.6	26.2	11.1	100.0 29.8	100.0 26.2	100.0 40.3	14.2	100.0 60.5	100.0 33.3
(including self-employment) Private employment only (including self- employment)	14.0 43.6		11.9 42.1	24.6 36.6	17.9 44.7		15.7 46.9	25.4 35.9	4.3 40.8		3.0 30.7	11. 48.6
Armed forces, with or without earnings from other sources Without earnings	6.0 6.2		4.6 2.4	11.5 0.8	7.8 3.4		6.1 1.4	11.9 0.6	1.5 13.1		1.2 4.6	4.2 2.8
Tenure of primary families and individuals Owners	100.0 39.5 60.5	31.6	100.0 32.8 67.2	100.0 52.7 47.3	42.9	33.7	100.0 35.9 64.1	100.0 54.6 45.4	100.0 20.5 79.5	27.7	100.0 17.4 82.6	100.0 13.5 86.5
Type of family or individual Primary Other	100.0 79.8 20.2	56.7	100.0 78.9 21.1	100.0 98.0 2.0	95.1	85.6	100.0 94.0 6.0	100.0 99.6 0.4	41.9	35.2	100.0 43.6 56.4	100.0 72.2 27.8

Table 13a.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY SIZE OF FAMILY, NUMBER OF EARNERS, AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME LEVEL, FOR THE WASHINGTON (D. C.) METROPOLITAN DISTRICT: 1947

Size of family, number of earners, and number of children under 18 years of age	All families	Under \$2,000	\$2,000 to \$4,999	\$5,000 and over
Size of family	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 persons	35.1	53.0	37.3	26.2
8 persons	26.6	22.8	27.9	26.2
4 persons	20.4	13.3	19.0	24.7
5 persons	10.2	6.8	8.6	13.4
6 or more persons	7.7	4.1	7.2	9.4
Number of earners	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	9.4	19.8	1.4	0.6
1	54.6	61.4	60.0	44.8
2	33.2	17.7	34.4	36.8
3 or more	8.8	1.1	4.2	17.7
Number of children under 18 years of age	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	45.9	51.6	44.2	46.5
1	24.8	24.7	26.4	22.6
2	18.2	14.1	18.1	19.8
3	6.7	5.7	6.0	7.8
4 or more	4.4	3.8	5.8	3.3

Table 14.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME LEVEL, BY RECEIPT OF EARNINGS, BY SEX, FOR THE WASHINGTON (D. C.) METROPOLITAN DISTRICT: 1947

		Male			Female	
Total money income level	Total	With earnings	Without earnings	Total	With earnings	Without earnings
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without income	8.3 91.7	100.0	58.7 41.8	47.3 52.7	100.0	86.9 13.1
Percent of those with income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500	6.8 7.6 10.6 12.7 10.3 11.5 6.5 10.9 6.4 9.4	3.6 4.5 6.9 10.8 13.1 10.9 12.2 7.0 11.6 6.8 10.0	19.2 39.3 17.5 8.1 7.7 1.3 1.7 1.3	13.7 13.5 11.7 13.3 20.1 12.4 8.0 3.0 2.5 0.8 0.5	10.5 11.3 11.2 14.1 22.8 14.0 8.8 3.3 2.6 0.8 0.6	34.4 27.6 15.3 8.8 3.2 2.6 0.9 1.5 1.2 0.3
Median income	\$2,875	\$3,008	\$891	\$1,916	\$2,067	\$782

Table 15.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY MONEY EARNINGS LEVEL, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE WASHINGTON (D. C.)
METROPOLITIAN DISTRICT: 1947

Manage annual and annual	Mato 3			A	ge (years)			
Money earnings level and sex	Total	14 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
MALE								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without earningsth sarnings	14.2 85.8	69.4 30.6	18.5 81.5	4.2 95.8	2.7 97.3	4.2 95.8	11.9 88.1	51.9 48.1
Percent of those with earnings	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500	5.4 5.1 6.8 10.7	60.2 19.4 11.7 6.8	12.3 14.9 20.1 16.6	3.0 3.5 5.7 11.8	1.6 3.3 3.5 10.5	2.3 2.6 5.7 8.4	4.0 3.4 4.9 6.4	11.5 12.4 16.8 15.0
\$2,000 to \$2,499	13.6 10.1 12.0 6.4	1.0	16.6 7.5 7.8 1.0	17.0 12.4 15.5 6.4	12.8 10.0 11.4 6.5	11.2 10.9 12.8 6.8	13.1 8.9 12.5 11.0	9.7 7.1 3.5 9.7
\$4,000 to \$4,499	7.0 4.5 6.3 6.4	1.0	2.3 0.3 0.6	7.8 4.8 4.5 3.6	9.1 5.5 8.7 10.1	7.3 4.5 9.6 7.9	6.4 5.8 7.3 9.2	1.8 2.7 1.8 3.5
\$7,500 to \$9,999\$10,000 and over	3.4 2.4	- 1	-	2.6 1.3	4.3 3.0	6.5 3. 6	2.4 4.6	1.6
Median earnings	\$2,919	(¹)	\$1,578	\$2,860	\$ 3,368	\$ 3,351	\$3,372	\$1,809
FEMALE			·			,		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without earnings	54.4 45.6	75.9 24.1	35.3 64.7	51.8 48.2	51.0 49.0	48.9 51.1	62.0 38.0	83.4 16.6
Percent of those with earnings	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500. \$500 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499. \$1,500 to \$1,999. \$2,000 to \$2,499. \$2,500 to \$2,499. \$3,000 to \$3,49. \$3,500 to \$3,999. \$4,000 to \$4,499. \$4,500 to \$4,999. \$5,000 to \$5,999. \$6,000 to \$7,499.	11.9 11.6 10.5 14.1 22.9 14.3 8.2 2.9 1.5 0.6 0.7	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)	14.1 11.7 12.9 13.5 32.0 10.8 3.6 0.9	10.9 11.1 10.6 13.1 22.2 17.8 10.3 1.9 1.3 0.3 0.3	8.6 11.2 10.6 15.8 21.7 14.7 10.8 2.4 2.0 0.4	6.6 9.9 9.4 14.3 22.0 14.0 8.5 7.7 2.5 1.9 0.8	10.8 8.3 14.6 23.6 14.5 7.6 3.2 1.9	(2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2)
\$7,500 to \$9,999 \$10,000 and over	0.1 0.2 \$2,040	(2) (2) (2)	\$1,922	- \$2,095	- \$2,090	0.6 0.6 \$2,222	1.3 \$2,088	(2

¹ Less than \$500.
2 Percent and median not shown where base is less than 10,000.

Table 16.--FERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY MONEY EARNINGS LEVEL, BY RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF FAMILY AND SEX, FOR THE WASHINGTON (D. C.) METROPOLITAN DISTRICT: 1947

			Ma	le					Fem	ı le		
			In fam:	ilies	,				In far	nilies		
Money earnings level			He	ad		Indi- viduals						Indi- viduals
	Tota1	Total in families	Married, wife present	Other	Relative of head	not in families	Total	Total in families	Head	Wife of head	Other relative of head	not in families
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
mer a b a sala a sa				. 1.								
Without earnings With earnings	14.2 85.8	14.8 85.7		· (1)	39.6 60.4	12.8 87.2	54.4 45.6		34.1 65.9	68.6 31.4	57.0 43.0	13.1 86.6
Percent of those												1
with earnings	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500	5.4	5.1	2.1	(¹)	18.8	7.8	11.9	14.7	7.9	15.1	17.6	5.0
\$500 to \$999	5.1	4.5		(1)	12.6	9.4	11.6	13.3	12.9	15.1	10.0	8.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499	6.8	6.6		(1)	15.4	8.1	10.5	11.7	10.4	12.6	10.7	E).(
1,500 to \$1,999	10.7	10.3	9.0	(1)	16.1	13.3	14.1	14.9	15.0	13.9	16.5	12.
2,000 to \$2,499	13.6	13.4	12.7	(1)	15.4	14.9	22.9	22.1	25.0	19.7	24.9	234.
2,500 to \$2,999	10.1	9.8	10.4	(1)	7.1	12.8	14.3	11.4	12.1	12.6	8.9	230.5
3,000 to \$3,499	12.0	12.4	13.8	(1)	6.4	8.9	8.2	6.9	8.7	6.3	7.1	11.
3,500 to \$3,999	6.4	6.8	7.7	(1)	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.5	3.3	1.8	3.3	3.7
4,000 to \$4,499	7.0	7.8	8.4	(1)	2.6	5.0	1.5	1.3	2.9	1.5	0.2	1.8
\$4,500 to \$4,999	4.5	4.5		(1)	1.3	4.2	0.6	0.2		0.1	0.4	1.6
\$5,000 to \$5,999	6.3	6.5		(1)	1.1	4.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.1
6,000 to \$7,499	6.4	6.8		(1)	0.2	2.9	0.4	0.1	-	0.1	-	1.0
7,500 to \$9,999	3.4 2.4	3.6 2.4		(1) (1)	0.4	2.3 2.6	0.1	0.1 0.1	0.4	0.1 0.1	-	0.1 0.5
Median earnings	\$ 2,919	\$3, 008	\$3,304	(¹)	\$1, 602	\$2,3 82	\$ 2,040	\$1,849	\$2,075	\$1,757	\$1,855	\$2,3

¹ Percent and median not shown where base is less than 10,000.

Table 17.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY MONEY EARNINGS LEVEL, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE WASHINGTON (D. C.) METROPOLITAN DISTRICT: 1947

		Male	İ		Female	; ;
Money earnings level	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhi te
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without earnings	14.2	13.7	15.8	54.4	56.1	48.2
With earnings	85.8	86.3	84.2	45.6	43.9	51.8
Percent of those with earnings	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500	5.4	4.9	7.2	11.9	9.4	19.8
\$500 to \$999	5.1	3.7	9.9	11.6	7.8	23.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499	6.8	5.1	13.2	10.5	7.2	20.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999	10.7	5.7	28.8	14.1	:12.8	18.3
\$2,000 to \$2,499	13.6	9.8	27.5	22.9	25.8	14.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999	10.1	10.8	7.6	14.3),8.0	2.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499	12.0	14.4	3.0	8.2	10.7	0.6
\$3,500 to \$8,999	6.4	7.9	0.9	2.9	3.8	0.2
\$4,000 to \$4,499	7.0	8.9	-	1.5	1.9	-
\$4,500 to \$4,999	4.5	5.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.2
\$5,000 to \$5,999	6.3	7.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	-
\$6,000 to \$7,499	6.4	8.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	-
\$7,500 to \$9,999	3.4	4.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	-
\$10,000 and over	2.4	3.1	-	0.2	0.2	
Median earnings	\$2,919	\$3,345	\$1,843	\$2,040	\$2,249	\$1,1

Table 18.--Percent distribution of earners 14 years of age and over by money earnings level, by source of earnings, by sex, for the Washington (d. c.) metropolitan district: 1947

			Male				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Female		
		_	With earn	ings from				With earn	ings from	
Money earnings level	Total	Civilian govern- ment only	Civilian government and private employment (including self- employment)	Private employment only (including self- employment)	Armed forces, with or without earnings from other sources	Total	Civilian govern- ment only	Civilian government and private employment (including self- employment)	Private employment only (including self- employment)	Armed forces, with or without earnings from other sources
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500 \$500 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 to \$2,499 \$3,000 to \$3,499 \$3,500 to \$3,999 \$4,000 to \$4,499 \$4,500 to \$5,999 \$6,000 to \$7,499 \$7,500 to \$9,999 \$10,000 and over	5.4 5.1 6.8 10.7 13.6 10.1 12.0 6.4 7.0 4.5 6.3 6.4 3.4 2.4	1.7 0.6 3.1 8.1 18.8 13.5 14.3 6.2 6.6 5.9 6.7 9.1 4.7 0.8	4.2 4.9 7.7 4.9 9.8 15.4 14.0 5.6 9.1 6.3 5.6 4.2 7.7	7.6 7.3 8.0 12.7 11.9 8.7 11.7 6.8 6.6 3.6 5.7 3.7 2.1	4.7 7.0 12.8 9.3 7.0 3.9 3.1 4.3 10.5 3.9 9.7 16.3 6.2 1.2	11.9 11.6 10.5 14.1 22.9 14.3 8.2 2.9 1.5 0.6 0.7 0.4 0.1	2.8 3.1 4.1 12.9 33.6 21.8 11.4 4.9 2.4 1.1 1.4 0.3 0.1	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	20.2 19.1 15.3 14.4 14.0 8.3 5.5 1.2 0.8 0.3 0.3 0.3	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)
Median earnings	\$2,919	\$3,151	\$3,113	\$2,646	\$3,750	\$2,040	\$2,403	(1)	\$1,349	(1)

¹ Percent and median not shown where base is less than 10,000.

Table 19.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY MONEY EARNINGS LEVEL, BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE, FOR THE WASHINGTON (D. C.) METROPOLITAN DISTRICT: 1947

	Place of residence								
	Washington (D. C.) Metropolitan District		Remainder of metropolitan district						
		Washington, D. C.	Tot al	Virginia ¹	Maryland ¹				
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0				
Total	100.0	100.0	200.0						
Inder \$500	7.9	8.4	6.9	6.6	7.5				
500 to \$999	- 1	8.6	5.7	5.9	5.5				
1,000 to \$1,499			5.5	5.1	5.€				
1,500 to \$1,999			9.0	9,4	8.				
2,000 to \$2,499		18.3	15.0	17.4	12.				
2,500 to \$2,999			11.3	12.3	10.				
3,000 to \$3,499	10.5	10.2	11.2	10.1	12.				
3,500 to \$3,999	5.0		6.3	5.6	7.				
4,000 to \$4,499			6.4	5.4	7.				
4,500 to \$4,999	3.0		3.9	3.4	4.				
5,000 to \$5,999			6.8	6.7	6.				
6,000 to \$7,499	4.0		6.9	8.0	5.				
7,500 to \$9,999	2.1		3.4	8.0	3.				
10,000 and over		1.4	1.9	1.0	2.				
Median earnings	\$2,413	\$2,268	\$2,851	\$2,725	\$2,98				

¹ That part of the State which is within the boundaries of the Washington (D. C.) Metropolitan District.

Table 20.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY PLACE OF WORK OF EARNERS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE, FOR THE WASHINGTON (D. C.) METROPOLITAN DISTRICT: 1947

	Place of residence							
Place of work1	Washington (D. C.)	Washington.	Remainder of metropolitan district					
	Metropolitan District	D. C.	Total	Virginia ²	Maryland ²			
All earners	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Washington (D. C.) Metropolitan District Washington, D. C	80.4 9.2	97.1 90.9 3.3 2.8 2.9	96.4 59.4 20.8 16.2 3.6	96.2 53.7 40.0 2.6 3.8	96.5 64.7 3.1 28.6 3.5			

Table 21.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF EARNERS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY PLACE OF WORK, FOR THE WASHINGTON (D. C.) METROPOLITAN DISTRICT: 1947

Place of work ¹	Place of residence							
	Washington (D. C.)	Washington.	Remainder of metropolitan district					
	Metropolitan District	D. C.	Total	Virginia ²	Maryland ²			
All earners	100.0	66.5	33.5	16.0	17.4			
Washington (D. C.) Metropolitan District Washington, D. C	100.0 100.0	66.7 75.3 24.3 25.6 61.6	33.8 24.7 75.7 74.4 38.4	15.9 10.7 69.9 5.6 19.2	17.4 14.0 5.6 68.6 19.2			

Table 22.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PERSON, BY MONEY EARNINGS LEVEL, FOR THE WASHINGTON (D. C.) METROPOLITAN DISTRICT: 1947

	Male					Female						
Characteristics of the person			With earnings					With earnings				
	Total	Without earn- ings	Total	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,999	\$3,000 and over	Total	Without earn- ings	Total	Under \$1,000	\$1,000 to \$2,999	\$3,000 and over
Age	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14 to 19 years	8.4 9.4 25.1 25.8 16.1 9.3 5.9	12.3 7.4 4.9 4.8 7.8 21.5	3.0 9.0 28.1 29.2 18.0 9.5 3.3	23.4 17.5 13.6 8.4 6.7 7.5	1.4 13.2 32.0 26.1 15.7 7.7 3.9	27.0 35.3	7.7 10.8 27.8 23.0 14.9 8.7 7.1	21.6 13.4 9.9 10.9	4.1 15.3 29.4 24.7 16.7 7.2 2.6	16.8 27.5 20.7 11.7 7.0 5.3 100.0	30.3 25.1 16.1 7.1 1.8 100.0	28.6 29.6 27.0 7.9 1.6
In families Head Married, wife present Wife of head Other relative of head Individuals not in families	89.0 67.0 64.9 - 22.1 11.0	28.4 25.4 - 61.7	88.9 73.3 71.4 - 15.5 11.1	35.1 32.3 - 46.5	86.7 66.4 63.9 - 20.3 13.3	92.2 87.5 86.2 - 4.7 7.8	83.7 7.6 - 54.2 21.9 16.3	68.3 22.9	68.9 11.0 - 37.3 20.6 31.1	9.8 - 48.0 24.2	66.9 11.1 - 35.4 20.3 33.1	56.6 12.6 28.0 16.0 43.4
Color	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	78.1 21.9		78.6 21.4	64.9 35.1	59.9 40.1	97.4 2.6	78.5 21.5		75.6 24.4	55.1 44.9	78.0 22.0	98.4 1.6
Earners by source of earnings	100.0	<u> </u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Civilian government only	31.3 4.2 57.1	-	31.3 4.2 57.1	3.6	33.0 3.8 57.2	4.6	44.0 3.1 52.6		44.0 3.1 52.6	0.6	51.4 4.2 44.2	65.1 2.8 3
from other sources	7.5	-	7.5	8.4	6.0	8.5	0.3	-	0.3	0.2	0.2	L

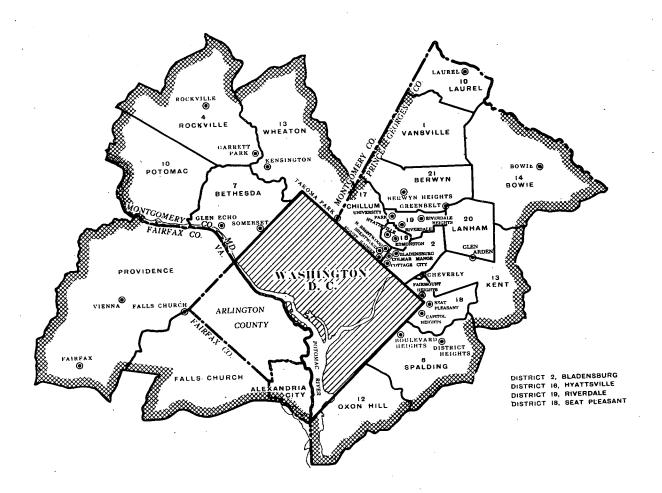
Place in which all or most earnings were received in 1947.
That part of the State which is within the boundaries of the Washington (D. C.) Metropolitan District.

Place in which all or most earnings were received in 1947.
That part of the State which is within the boundaries of the Washington (D. C.) Metropolitan District.

"able 23.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS BY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DWELLING UNIT, FOR THE WASHINGTON (D. C.)
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AND THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.: FEBRUARY, 1948

Characteris	Washi	ngton (D. C.) M	letropolitan	T	DWELLING UNIT, FOR THE WASHINGTON (D. C FEBRUARY, 1948			
Characteristics of the dwelling unit	Total	1		Washington, D. C.				
	occupied dwelling units		Tenant- occupied dwelling	Total occupied dwelling	Owner- occupied	Tenant- occupied		
Tenure	100.0		units	units	dwelling units	dwelling units		
Owner-occupied Tenant-occupied	39.5		 	100.0				
Number of rooms	60.5	-] =	29.3 70.7	-			
2 rooms	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-		
5 rooms	10.7 20.8	0.4 2.6	8.2 17.4	7.0 12.8	-	100.0		
7 or more rooms	16.0 14.8 20.7	8.8 21.7	32.7 20.7 10.2	25.6 14.5	0.5 2.9 4.8	17.9 35.0		
Median number of rooms	12.1	41.4 25.1	7.2 3.6	9.0 20.0 11.1	12.1 50.5	18.5 7.8 7.3		
Number of persons	100.0	5.90	3.24	3.82	29.3 6.09	8.5		
2 persons	10.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.13		
5 persons	27.8 23.7 19.4	20.1 23.3	14.2 32.8 23.9	12.8 31.0	4.0	16.4		
on more persons	10.1	25.4 15.1 12.0	15.4 6.9	21.4 16.8	22.8 20.7 23.6	34.4 21.7		
Addisn number of persons	3.01	3.60	6.8 2.63	8.6 9.4	14.0 14.8	13.9 6.4 7.1		
O.50 or less	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.79	3.60	2.48		
0.51 to 1.50. 1.51 and over.	27.9 66.8	40.9 58.5	19.4	28.1	100.0	100.0		
Condition and toilet facilities	5.8	0.6	72.2 8.4	64.8 7.1	45.7 54.0 0.3	20.9 69.2		
repairs or in need of minor	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.9		
Without private flush	95.4 88.7	98.7 94.4	93.2	94.0		100.0		
In need of major repairs	6.6 4.6	1.3	85.0 8.2	87.8 6.2	98.2 96.9 1.3	92.2 84.0		
Monthly contract rent	2.2 2.4	0.8 0.5	6.8 3.2 3.6	6.0 3.1	1.8	8.2 7.8		
20 to 400		<u> </u>	100.0	2.9	0.2	3.7 4.1		
10 to \$39	=	-	3.5			100.0		
0 to \$69	-	-	5.7 13.3 20.0	-		3.5 5.8		
0 to \$89	-	=	21.1 18.8	=		14.6 23.9 21.5		
o and over	=	=	7.5 3.7 2.1	-		17.9 5.8 2.7		
ian monthly contract rent	-	-	4.3 \$58	-	<u> </u>	1.3 3.5		

WASHINGTON (D. C.) METROPOLITAN DISTRICT



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